Washington Sentinel.

SACREMENT TO SECURITY

EDITED BY WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER. CITY OF WASHINGTON.

FEBRUARY 2, 1854.

MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandris, is our authorized agent to re-ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge stree

Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

George W. Mearson is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements, in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

UT Owing to a change in our carriers, the subscribers residing between Seventh and Fifteenth streets did not receive their papers until a late hour on yesterday morning. Our arrangements are now such that our friends may rely upon b ing promptly and faithfully served hereafter.

CONGRESS

In the Senate, yesterday, after the usual morn ing business, the question of Mr. Phelps's right to represent Vermont under the executive appointment was further debated by Mr. Williams in the affirmative, and Mr. Bayard, in the negative. Mr. Phelps has the floor to-day.

In the House of Representatives a debat took place on a motion to reconsider the vote by which a bill (reported on Tuesday by Mr. Olds) to secure the safe transmission of the mails of the United States on railroads was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Without disposing of the subject, the House went into committee on the deficiency appropriation bill.

THE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA BILLS. . Judge Douglas's bill to provide governments for the proposed territories of Kansas and Nebraska is the special order of the day for tomorrow. The postponement from Monday until Friday was made at the solicitation of Mr. Chase, of Ohio, because he wished to prepare himself to meet the crushing force of the blows which Judge Douglas administered to the abolitionists and freesoilers for the course they had pursued to prejudice the northern mind. When a man has a contest forced upon him, he may well demand time for preparation: but when a man seeks a contest, it is his own fault if he is not ready for it, and he has no right to ask for indulgence or delay. When the Wilmot proviso restrictionists began the agitation against the Nebraska bill, they did not anticipate the stunning force of the blows which Judge Douglas would deal them: and when those blows fell upon them, they were forced to ask the privilege of going into hospital for a few days, so that they might heal their wounds and consider the ways and means of making a decent excuse for the factious ignorance which their acts have fixed upon

SACREDNESS OF COMPROMISES.

The inconsistency of those men who now feel so solicitous to preserve the Missouri compungently exhibited by the New York Journal of Commerce: "It is a fact worthy of notice that the same men who were most violently opposed to the compromise of 1850, and who after its adoption by Congress declared that they would not be bound by it, and would take the earliest opportunity to procure its repeal, are now the loudest in asserting the binding efficacy of the Missouri compromise, adopted in 1820. We perceive that a meeting is called at the Broadway Tabernacle, (day not designated,) to protest against' the repeal of the latter compromise. When these men are prepared to say they will adhere in good faith to the compromise of 1850, and to the full extent of their influence will endeavor to secure its execution in all its parts, the fugitive slave law included we shall know how far they truly regard compromises as binding, and how far their professions of regard for them are assumed for effect."

A PLASH IN THE PAN-THE MEETING AT THE TABERNACLE.

New York city has a very large population It counts not by hundreds or thousands, but by hundreds of thousands. A call for a public meeting, if the object be popular, can draw out tens of thousands. The immense population of that great city includes human beings of every kind, character, and calling-of every imaginable class, from the beggar to the millionnaire, from the squalid denizen of Five-points to the luxurious occupant of the princely palace. A dog-fight, a balloon ascension, a lecture from Lucy Stone, a speech from Fred. Douglas, will at any time draw a large crowd. But, after formal notice for days-nay, a week or two-in all the papers, great and little, after a regular system of drumming, after pasting placards at every prominent point on every street in the city, after every effort had been made that could be made to get up an imposing popular demonstration against the Nebraska bill, we are told that only a few hundreds assembled on Monday night at the Tabernacle to protest against the passage of the Nebraska bill and "to preserve inviolate the Missouri compromise:" for thus the call for the meeting ran. The Herald says that at seven o'clock (the hour appointed for the meeting) three hundred persons were present, and at half-past seven as many as eight hundred had assembled. This will be heralded as a grand,

glorious, and patriotic popular outbreak. When the great population of New York is taken into consideration, when the excitement of the active agitators is borne in mind, when the greatness of the occasion is called to view, and when the industrious and persevering efforts to get up the meeting are considered, the whole affair was as ridiculous a failure as ever oc-

We have looked in vain, among the names of those who figured in the meeting, for some of the well-known gentry who have been wont to fructify abolition and freesoil mobs with their impetuous eloquence. When the roll was called, they were missing. The adroit Van Buren was non est inventus. The wily Cochrane did not lift up the light of his countenance on that piebald assemblage of lawyers, merchants, mechanics, abolitionists, "friends of the south," and anti-repealers. The voice of the counter of the south," and anti-repealers. The voice of the counter of t

the immaculate Rinders was not heard; for he, too, was absent. Many others whom we had expected to attend very prudently kept away.

Everybody from every part of the country looked to this meeting with anxiety. Agitators looked to it with hope; patriots with apprehension. We expected from it a blast that would ring through mountain and valley, mining irw has with joy and enemies with dismay. But, alas for human expectations! What was expected marks, and concluded by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: ring through mountain and valley, filling friends dreaded as a trumpet, is laughed at as a twopenny whistle.

But what though the meeting was deficient n numbers, it was yet respectable in quality, so at least they say; and, indeed, it must be conlessed that some very respectable persons paricipated in the proceedings. The meeting was organized thus:

President: SHEPHERD KNAPP.

Vice-Presidents: Wm. F. Havemeyer, Geo. Newbold, Myndert VanSchaick, Walter R. Jones, David Codwise, John Paine, Moses Taylor, C. O. Halstead, John Q. Jones, T. B Satterthwaite, Wilson G. Hunt, F. W. Edmonds, Zebedee Cook, Edmund M. Young, Adam Norrie, Mark Spenser, Benjamin F. Camp, E. H. Ludlow, Thomas R. Minturn, Luther Bradish, Moses H. Grinnell, Charles H. Marshall, John Haggerty, Joseph Hoxie, Charles P. Kirkland, Thomas DeWitt, D.D., E. H. Chapin, D.D., Robert B. Minturn, Wm. Whitlock, Jr., Wm. Cullen Bryant, William A. Hall, John A. King, John J. Phelps, William Tucker, James Suydam, Freeman Campbell, Fanning C. Tucker.

Secretaries: Walter R. Jones, Jr., George

N. Titus, Lucius Robinson, James L. Everett, Wm. Curtis Noyes, W. E. Dodge, John Mc-Kesson, Edward Prime.

Speeches were made by Hon. Robert Emmett and J. W. Gerard, Esq. , The letters read were more numerous than the speeches. A string of resolutions offered by Mr. Emmett was adopted, and then the meeting adjourned.

Such is the blast from the meeting at the Tabernacle. It is said by the Express and by the Times that this was a most respectable and influential meeting, and great results are to be worked out by it. By this, perhaps, is meant that the "silk-stocking gentry" attended it and that the good, honest, true-hearted people of New York, who did not attend it, and whose presence would no doubt have been offensive to the before-named gentry, are to be led by their noses into the mischief that is brewing. We take it as a most auspicious sign that this was no assemblage of THE PEOPLE. If they had concurred in the call, if they had approved of the object, they would have assembled in their strength and majesty. The Tabernacle would not have held them. Forms, etiquette, and stringent rules would not have restrained them. Shouts, deafening and terrible, would have broken in on that order and decorum which is boasted of as having characterized the meeting; and there is more honesty, more heart, in the wild shouts and loud tumults of such an assemblage than in all the solemnity and grave-like stillness of a few cold-hearted dignified, stately aristocrats.

But the still small voice of the gight hun dred, or the three thousand, (the Times thus states the number,) is to be taken as the voice of New York. This is simply ridiculous. We promise, and to perpetuate the anti-slavery re- regard the whole affair as a miserable failure,

> If the senator from Illinois, the able advocate of the Nebraska bill, encounters no more formidable opposition than that of the meeting at the Tabernacle, he will have a smooth and easy time of it.

THE JAMESTOWN MEETING.

We publish below the proceedings of a meeting which was held at the United States Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday evening. The purpose of that meeting was to establish a society which would have its associate societies in the different States, similar to the Pilgrim associations which have done so much to keep alive the memory of the Plymouth colonists and the patriotic services of their descendants.

The first Anglo-Saxon settlement was madon Roanoke island; but the colonists perished without leaving a trace to tell their fate to those who came in search of them with succor and assistance. The first permanent Anglo-Saxon settlement was made at Jamestown, in Virginia, nearly two hundred and fifty years ago. long before the New England colonists landed on Plymouth rock; yet thus far nothing has been done to direct the public mind to the first settlement of the country, or to make the people familiar with the trials and hardships which the Virginia colonists sustained, and the great services which they and their offspring have rendered to the cause of freedom and advancement. With more commendable zeal and industry, the people of New England, and these who have sprung from New England parentage. have paid their yearly tribute to the memory of the hardy men and resolute women whom the Mayflower bore to an unknown and inhos pitable wilderness.

The men who settled Virginia, and whose descendants have peopled the south and the southwest, have been most grossly misrepre sented, and their characters have been most infamously assailed; but no effort has been made, thus far, even to vindicate them from ignorant aspersions and unjust reproaches But that vindication is easy, and we look with confidence to the Jamestown Society to make that vindication, so that there will be no false history hereafter with regard to the first set tlers of the United States. An hour's reflection will convince any candid sensible man that a colony which nurtured such men as Washington, and Henry, and Jefferson, and Madison, and which proclaimed at an early day many if not most of the great principles which constitute the foundation of our political institutions, have not yet received justice from foreign and domestic historians-no, not even from their own children. We trust, therefore, that the meeting which was held in this city on Tuesday evening will be followed up in the Old Dominion, and wherever the descendants of that bonored commonwealth can assemble

Meeting of Virginians in Washington,

together.

public the hardships and sacrifices and ser-

vices of the colonists of Jamestown, and of those v ho have sprung from them.

The meeting was called to order by C. W. C. Dv.nnington, esq., and, on his motion, the Rev. Thomas B. Balch was appointed chairman, and William M. Overton and Edward A. Cabell were requested to act as secretaries. After the chairman had, in brief, appropriate, and forci-

resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to draw up a constitution for the formation of an association to be called the Jamestown Society, having for its object the annual celebration of the first permanent settlement of the United States, and to perpetuate the memory, services, and achievements which that settlement gave to America and to the American confederacy.

The committee named under this resolution

John A. Parker, John S. Caskie, J. H. Wood W. H. Page, Beverley Tucker, L. W. Caldwell, J. A. Throgmorton, Wm. M. Overton, Thomas J. Massie, C. W. C. Dunnington, E. A. Cabell, L. L. Loving, E. C. Carrington; and, on motion, the chairman of the meeting was added.

Next, a resolution was offered and unani-

Next, a resolution was offered and unani-mously adopted that "a committee of three be appointed to prepare an address, to be submit-ted to the next meeting, directing the public attention to the objects of the society which it is proposed to form. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee under this Wm. M. Overton, George C. Whiting, and

E. T. Montague.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to R. B. Hackney, esq., the proprietor of the United States Hotel, for the kindness and courtesy he exhibited in furthering its objects.

Before the adjournment, the venerable chairman addressed the meeting as follows:

"VIRGINIANS: We have just taken a most "VIRGINIANS: We have just taken a most important step. It is one which ought to have been taken at least a century ago. But delay may possibly prompt to greater zeal and enable us to redeem that time which has been lost. Our proceedings have been patriotic. We aim at nothing sectional. No treason to this Union lurks in any of our hearts. Virginia has no Etnas within her chartered boundaries, either in a natural or political sense. We hold the Union of this confederacy to be as perfect as that horizon which is susto be as perfect as that horizon which is suspended over our north, and our south, and east, and west. What, then, has been done at this meeting of Virginians? We have agreed that the anniversary of the Jamestown colony shall be celebrated. To promote this object, we have formed an association; we have appointed a committee to frame a constitution for our government. We have also appointed a committee to address the people of Virginia on the importance of cherishing the memory of her fathers; and, from the harmony and fervor which have pervaded our hearts, no doubt is felt but that interest will be awakened and attention aroused. But if such results cannot be accomplished, if Virginians cannot or will not meet in confluence at Jamestown at specified periods and on great occasions, then we reserve to ourselves the right of celebrating

we reserve to ourselves the right of celebrating the events of our history in this city or anywhere else, as we may please.
"We believe, however, that a chord has been struck to-night which will vibrate from the tide-waters of our State to where its mountains slum-ber in their deep repose. It is a chord which will be felt in our capacious valleys, in our more cir-cumscribed but beautiful dales, in our peaceful cottages and halls of opulence, in our sequestered hamlets and commercial towns, and from our twin capes to the Alleghanies. Henceforth, amestown shall be a spot more renowned than ever, and more dear to the children of Virginia. ever, and more dear to the children of Virginia.

Its grassy quays, its glades, and its acres, shall feel the footsteps of thousands grateful for the beritage conferred on them by the Ruler of nations. The ancient Greeks met at Delphi-Nemea and on the Olympic plain, where unrivalled histories were read, and poems were recited, and the works of the chisel and the pencil were exhibited. And we intend to perform a pilgrimage to the spot where the first settlers planted their feet and moored their ships, and felled forest trees and erected homes, and reared churches, and braved the scoul of Powhatan, and planted those carries the scowl of Powhatan, and planted those germs which are now waving in the golden harvest of more than thirty independent empires. The results of that colony have already been immense. They are visible in well-ordered government, in the researches of science, in the flo prudence, in the landmarks of law, in the rights of property, in the fruits of legislation, in the pleasures of education, and in domestic, social, civic, and political and religious enjoyment. They reach us in all the network veins of the nation and through all the channels which give life to the commerce, the literature, and legislation of Amer-

ica. But it is not my purpose to enlarge. We pretend to no eloquence except the eloquence of the subject.

"It is impossible to account for the indifference of our ancestry to the importance of keeping up the anniversary of the settlement at Jamestown the anniversary of the settlement at Jamestown. The amor patria is not less powerful in Virginians than in the people of Massachusetts. And yet the people of Massachusetts have evinced not an evanescent enthusiasm, but an indestructible interest in Plymouth rock. They would not permit the hammer of the geologist to strike that rock, even if the blow were to decide the age of our world to the fraction of a second. And in 1820 Daniel Webster planted his great feet on that great rock, and, in the presence of assembled thousands, poured forth a stream of eloquence which wound itself out among the delighted multitude. This was the best effort ever made by titude. This was the best effort ever made by the Massachusetts senator. We are at a loss for terms in which to express our admiration of that We will only say that in the details of colonial history, in philosophic illustration, in searching the motives which impel men into ac-tion, in defining the lights and shades of character, in picturesque sketching and views of Divine asgency, that the orator alluded to, it must ever be regarded as the prose lliad of New England. And the people of New England meet at Plymouth amid the storms of winter. They face, in their pilgrimage, keen December winds. In this re-spect we shall possess a decided advantage, for our celebrations will always occur in the genial month of May. The queen of the year will pre-side, and diffuse abroad her violets over hills and dales; the woods will have unfolded their buds nto leaves; the roses will be wearing their ample crowns, and the James will be sparkling in the sun. The huntsman may have relinquished his horn, but the angler will be out in his There, and under such circumstances, will we recal with filial reverence the deeds enacted by our fathers at Jamestown. We will muse over their graves, and retrace their steps. will recal into the galleries of the imagination form of Pocahontas, the inspired benefactress and shepherdess of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman flock; the chivalry, ingenuity, and enterprise of Smith; the during plots of Opechancanough and Powhatan; and the watchfulness of Heaven over

our fathers exposed in the desert. They are made on the imputse of the moment. Partiality alone assigned me the chair. But we must be in earnest in promoting the objects of the Jamestown Association. We must meet sixty miles below Richmond on the 13th of May, 1854. May our country be happy and united. May we meet the American of the St. Croix or Rio Grande, or from Michigan or Lake Borgne, at Jamestown, and welcome him as a cifizen of this great repub-lic; and, as our destinies advance, may all nations be daguerreotyping at that sun of freedom which warms and enriches our common country."

The papers of the District of Columbia were requested to publish these proceedings; and the neeting then adjourned to meet on the 14th day of February, and the committees were in structed to report on that day, THOS. B. BALCH, Chairman.

WM. M. OVERTON, E. A. CABELL. HOUSEHOLD WORDS,-Mr. Franck Taylor has

series of stories for Christmas.

aid on our table a number of Dickens's popu-

lar work, "Household Words," containing a

Congressional

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. PIRST SESSION.

Senate—Wednesday, February 1, 1854. A number of petitions were presented and MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of citi-zens of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, praying that Congress would prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States lying north of 36 degrees 30 minutes. Laid on the

SECRECY ON EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS. Mr. SLIDELL submitted the following res

Mr. BADGER suggested that the resolution sodified to the following form:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire shether any additional rule or amendment of the existing rule in relation to the proceedings of the Seunte in executive session be necessary; and, if in their opinion any such rule or amendment be necessary, to report such rule or amendment to the Senate.

This resolution was debated, as to how far unde he present rules senators were allowed to dis lose the final action of the Senate upon nomina had the right to state the fact whether a nomina-tion had been confirmed or rejected, and how he had voted himself, but not to state how other senators had voted or anything said in debate.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY. Mr. BRODHEAD submitted the following re-

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be in-tructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the ecretary of War to select a site for a national foundry at ome suitable place in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. PRATT moved to strike out the words "in he State of Pennsylvania," which motion was adopted.

WATER FOR WASHINGTON. Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of John Saloman and others, asking to be incorporated for the supplying of water to the city of Washington; which was agreed to.

which was agreed to.

Mr. NORRIS asked that the same committee be discharged from the memorial of Mr. Holliday asking permission to use the public reservation west of the Capitol as a site for a hotel; which was agreed to

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY. Mr. HAMLIN reported a bill to authorize th Accessory Transit Company" to obtain American registers for vessels owned by them and used n the transportation of passengers and freight from the Atlantic to Pacific ports.

CHILDREN OF CITIZENS BORN ABROAD. CHILDREN OF CITIZENS BORN ABROAD.

Mr. BUTLER reported back from the Judiciary Committee the bill from the House to secure the right of citizenship to children of United States citizens born out of the limits thereof, with an amendment, to strike out the following words:

"That any women married, or who shall be married, to a citizen of the United States, shall be

THE VERMONT SENATOR. The Senate resumed the consideration of the esolution reported by the Judiciary Committee eclaring the Hon. S. S. Puell's to be entitled to hold his seat under his present appointment.

Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Senate in su
port of the resolution, and Mr. BAYARD

ngth in opposition.

Mr. PHELPS obtained the floor, and on motion

House of Representatives. The SPEAKER laid before the House a cor nunication from the Commissioner of Patents, accompanied by the mechanical portion of his annual report. Referred to the Committee on Patents and the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of printing 100,000 extra copies.

THE ERIE DISTURBANCES

Mr. JONES, of New York, moved a reconation of the vote by which the House, yesterday referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union the bill to prevent the obstruction of the United States mail

Mr. OLDS remarked that he stated yesterday that, although the bill was general in its terms, the affairs at Erie had given rise to its introduction at the present time. The bill was drawn with specia care to guard against a conflict between the United States authorities and the courts of Pennsyl vania; and any order coming from the courts of that State can be executed as the bill itself pro vides. He had but a short time since received a telegraphic despatch, showing that the mob have again taken possession of the railroad at Eric and that on the 31st of January, at bell-ring. thousand persons assembled and their work of demolition, such as tearing up the tracks. As to the validity of the railroad charter e had not a word to say; but there was some no cessity for action to secure the uninterrupted transportation of the mails.

FLORENCE inquired whether the despatch could be relied on.

Mr. OLDS said the gentleman knew the perso who sent it better than he did, both being from Pennsylvania, [and threw Mr. FLORENCE the de

Mr. FLORENCE replied he only wanted know the facts.

Mr. OLDS said he had no hostility to Erie, or t performed his duty as the chairman of the Com-mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Beyond that he had nothing to do. He then referred to the fact that, in consequence of the Erie disturbances papers are now carried to Detroit, by way of Can twenty-foor hours in advance of the mail

Ada, twenty-four hours in advance of the mails. Those things called for speedy action.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said he understood the bill provided for the safe transportation of the mails through Erie, Pennsylvania.

Mr. OLDS remarked the bill was intended to be applicable everywhere.
Mr IONES said there was no obstruction

Mr. JONES said there was no obstruction anywhere else; and he asked the gentleman whether he could not devise a bill making the contractors carry the mails in proper time between this city and New York. Mr. OLDS replied he had such a bill, and onl

awaited an opportunity to report it.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, said it. doubtful waether the action proposed by the bil did not exceed the constitutional power of the House, and therefore it needed a careful examin ation. There are already laws in existence fo punishing obstructions to the transit of the mail of the United States; but the intention or design of the bill, as he understood it, was not to protect the mails, but, under cover, put the people in this attitude, namely: where a fraudulent railroad company invades the State, without a charter, every attempt to remove such company is to be construed into an offence against the laws. The part of the road taken up is on the western side,

part of the road taken up is on the western side, and belongs to a fraudulent company, and has been so decided by the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and by the United States circuit court.

Mr. CAMPBELL addressed the House, stating, in the course of his remarks, that, having a few weeks ago been on a visit to his family, he spent an evening in Cincinnati, where he had an ample opportunity of learning of the serious inconveniences to which the merchants of the west are subjected in consequence of the disturbances at Eric. When he returned to Washington, he offered a resolution, calling on the President of the United States to communicate to the House such information as had been received at the Post Office Department relative to the obstruction of the mails. The opposition to the resolution came from Pennsylvania on one hand, and from South Capolina on the other, the gentleman (Mr. Ouz) having moved to lay the the gentleman (Mr. ORR) having moved to lay the resolution upon the table; and he (Mr. CANPBELL, understood the gentleman did this on the doctrine of strict construction; while the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Rirchis) planted himself on the

Pennsylvania (Mr. Rirchies) planted himself on the ground that, though we have the power to establish post routes, we have no power to protect the mails. He thought that Pennsylvania was placing herself in a false position; and held that, as the federal government has power to build a custom-house, it has power to protect it from the torch of the incendiary; and, as the federal government has power to establish post routes, it has the power to protect the mails. The bill provides generally that any person obstructing the mails, unless by virtue of competent legal authority, shall be punished.

Mr. STRAUB asked a question, to which—
Mr. CAMPBELL replied, that if Pennsylvania was disposed to repeal charters, no doubt the radical democracy of Ohio are prepared to play out the game; and, in response to a question by Mr. STRAUB, he said that he did not apprehend that any man would be tried twice, if the bill

should be passed—both by the United States and the State authority—for a violation of its provis-ions; because the bill expressly provides that no man shall be punished for tearing up a track, or obstructing the mails, if he does it by competent legal authority. The whole question will come up, where it ought to come up, before the judicial tribunals of the land. There is danger of delay.

The people representing the great commercial in terests of the west and the Atlantic are looking and waiting with deep anxiety for national legis-lation on this subject; and if we are tardy, and refuse to protect an interest like this, and refer the bill to that great vortex (the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union) where all things are swallowed up, he was not prepared to say a power would not rise up to protect their own in-terests without asking Congress for assistance. It seemed to him that this bill ought now to be

passed.
Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, inquired whether the Mr. IAYLOR, of Ohio, inquired whether the mails are not now obstructed, to which question—
Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he had received numerous petitions and proceedings of various public meetings. Some of these had been presented to the House and had been referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads; and on these petitions he understood the report had been read-

ad been made.

Mr. OLDS said the action of the committee wa pased on the petitions presented by the gentlema rom Ohio; and, further, that one of those pet

from Ohio; and, further, that one of those petitions came from the agent of a company who had contracted to carry the mail. It set forth that they had been obstructed in their business by the troubles at Erie; but the House, on Monday, passed a resolution requiring the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the matter and report a bill, and they had done so in accordance with that order.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought the explanation to be necessary, and moved the previous question.

Mr. HAMILTON moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; but the motion did not prevail—yeas \$3, nays 102.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. This was disagreed to—yeas 92, nays 93. agreed to-yeas 92, navs 93.

Other business intervening, a similar was made and carried—yeas 96, nays 95. THE DEFICIENCY BILL

Was taken up, and the committee, after dis-cussing various amendments concerning appro-priations for custom-houses at Cincinnati and Louisville, rose;
And the House adjourned.

Supreme Court of the United States. TUESDAY, January 31, 1854.

J. A. Barlow, esq., of Maryland, Georg Sedgwick, esq., of Michigan, and J. W. Scud der, esq., of New Jersey, were admitted attor neys and counsellors of this court.

No. 117. The United States, plaintiffs, ve James L. Dawson et al. On a certificate of division in opinion between the judges of the circuit court United States for Arkansas, Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion the court, that the act of Congress, entitled An act to divide the district of Arkansas into two judicial districts," approved the 3d March 1851, did not take away the power and juris-diction of the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas in this case. No. 52. John H. Lewis, appellants, vs. Darling. This cause was argued by Mr. R. Johnson, for the appellant, and by Mr. But-

ler, for the appellee.

No. 53. R. Forsyth, appellant, vs. John Reynolds et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Williams, for the appellant. Adjourned till to-morrow, at Il o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1854. Annis Merrill, esq., of California, was ad mitted an attorney and counsellor of this court No. 53. R. Forsyth, appellant, vs. John Rev.

nolds et al. This cause was argued by Mr. Williams for the appellant, and by Mr. Chase for the appellees, No. 41. P. F. Renault's heirs, plaintiffs i No. 41. F. F. Renault's heirs, plaintins in error, vs. Benjamin Ruggles. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Garland, for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Bibb, for the defendant in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

News from New Granada.-Our advices from Aspinwall are to the 18th, and from Panama to the

The Aspinwall Courier, of the 10th ultimo, says

The shipping business of Aspinwall is quite considerable. The list of vessels which came under the protection of the American flag alone, for the month of December, which we publish in another column, gives handsome evidence of this. This must continue to increase rapidly during the coming year. From such foreshadowings as are oc casionally thrown across our path, we glean the most positive assurance that, by the expiration of the year upon which we have just entered, the in crease will be so great that the fair average wi

be three sail per day."

The Courier, of the 17th ultimo, says: By despatches received at the United State consulate at this port, from Bogota, per last steam-ship from Carthagena, we learn that the Hon. James S. Green, charge d'affaires from the United States to this government, arrived at the capital on the 14th ult., after a very pleasant but slow

ourney.
"We also learn through the same source, that the United States sloop-of-war Cyane is now in Car-thagena, but will leave that port in a few days for Port Escoces, coaveying thence the corps of en-gineers and others sent to explore the route for an oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Jan. 17. The following news we received at the hands of Mr. A. B. Forbes, of the Pacific Mail Steamship ompany's office at Panama, in seven hours from

From the Panama Herald of this morning w from that despatches received there yesterday from Commander Provos., of her majesty's ship Virago, dated January 7, states that he had lost four men, three of whom had been murdered by the Indians, and one was missing. Commander P., with twenty men, having explored the Cordil-leras, found on his return three dead bodies near a provision depot, where he had stationed four men. He has cut a good road, and "well marked

men. He has cut a good road, and "well marked twelve stations.

The Panama railroad is progressing more rapidly than ever before. The best employes of the company are outdoing themselves, and surpassing their own promises or expectation. Instead of twenty-four miles, the train is running with regulative daily thirty miles. There is no sickness. larity daily thirty miles. There is no sickness among the laborers. This fact, the recent large accession of forces, and the alacrity and tact with which all portions of the road under work are now advancing, give us every confidence of its comoletion during the coming autumn

Insanity and Death .- A young and beautifu woman, who with her husband recently arrived at New Orleans from England, during her passage was attacked with ship fever, from which she parwas attacked with ship lever, from which she par-tially recovered. Exposure, however, on the duck of a steamboat—for, alas, they were poor and friendless—caused a relapse, which resulted in the loss of reason. Application was made to get her admitted into the city infirmary; but the rules of the institution would not admit of her being received. Judge Warren, however, gave her hus band a letter to Dr. Quinn, with instructions to admit her into the lunatic asylum. She was ac-cordingly taken there in a coach, her emaciated

form tenderly clasped in the arms of her unhappy husband, who, when about lifting her from the vehicle, discovered that she was dead.

She was brought back to the city, and an inquest held upon her body. The verdict rendered was, "died of nervous excitement and exposure." She was between twenty-four and twenty-five years of age, of an exceedingly prepossessing appearance, and had been but a short time married before she left Europe. Her name was Eliza Philips. We understand that her husband was formerly connected with the Third-street theatre

Late from Kingston.—Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 12th instant, have been received. It was reported in Kingston that the governor intended to dissolve the house of assembly immediately after it re-assembled, on the 17th inst. Jamaica was healthy, the weather fine, and the sugar crop promising. A serious riot had occurred between some officers, soldiers, and civilians, on the 5th. Upon the same day the police and citizens had an encounter at Montego bay, during which a police station was demolished, and a policeman so injured that he died from his wounds. Reports from Trinidad, with regard to the crops of sugar, coffee, and cocoa, are not encouraging for the supply of the present year. Cholera was raging at St. Thomas, and had carried off four hundred and thirty-one persons from the 24th of December to the 2d of the present month. Late from Kingston .- Advices from Kings

Communicated.

When a book is published and sent abroa When a book is published and sent abroad throughout the country, avowedly a work in behalf of religion, virtue, and morality—to use its words, "a work intended to promote temperance and virtue, to lift up the lowly"—and when I conceive that the tendency of the work is just the opposite, it becomes a duty which I owe, as one desirous of guarding and protecting the morals of the innocent and the virtuous against the evil effects of immoral productions. tions, to caution the community against the influence of such a work. These remarks have been called out by the perusal of "Hot Corn"— a book recently published by Dewitt & Daven-port, and written by one the scavenger scrib-blers of the New York Tribune, who calls himself Solon Robinson.

This book has had an immense sale, and in

regarded by a very great many, who have not read it, as an excellent book for the family circle; as ably written; as giving a perfect picture of the misery of the poorer class of a great city; and as calculated to have decidedly good effect on the minds of all who read it It is recommended to mothers and to daugh ters. I would blush for the mother who would read it; and I would be fearful for the daugh ter—the virtuous, the innocent, the unsophisticated daughter—who had studied its chapters That this book will do some good, I do not pretend to deny; but that the evil it will work will far exceed the good, I sincerely believe.
That it will save some from the drunkard's
grave, I deem probable; but far more probable
is it, that, where it will reform one drunkard,

it will make fifty prostitutes.

The work has some merit. I never saw book that had not, nor one of its size that had so little. Its style, in the main, is execrable: and, as a literary effort, it is far below the grade of mediocrity. The tale of "Little Katy" is very well written, and will have a good effect. The tale of "Maggie" and of "Madalina," too, are well conceived and tolerably expressed.
Of such sketches the book should have been made up; and from the author's preface, from the commencement, and from the title of the book, one would suppose it was. The author, however, has seen fit to depart from the intention and design of his book, as announced in the be ginning, "to give narratives of the misery suf-tered by the poor in New York," and has de-voted at least one-third of its pages to detailed descriptions of the wicked places of resort of the corrupt and licentious of both sexes of the higher circles of New York; and he even goes so far as to speak of a minister of the Gos-pel, and members of the church, in this connex-ion. Now, I do not think that such scenes should have been included in a book professing to give sketches of the miseries of the poor. It would more appropriately belong to an exposi-tion of the vices and licentiousness of the re-spected and devout.

The effect of such works, to corrupt the

moral, and excite the passions and the curi-osity of the young and the innocent, is so well known and established as to render an argument on the subject from me unnecessary. To the innocent, then, and the unwary, much harm can come from the perusal of these sketches; to the corrupt and licentious, no good. The work, then, has failed of its avowed purpose and design, and should be so considered and treated by all; for it really is nothing else than a sign-board, a directory, a pathfinder, to lead the virtuous and the good from the paths lead the virtuous and the good from the paths of propriety to the devious and fearful ways of corruption and crime. I can't see, I confess, how either the cause of temperance or of virtue can be promoted or the misery of the poor alleviated, by a description of the impositions and tricks which the keepers of the dens of infamy alluded to practise upon those who patronize them. And I cannot understand how bers of his church will serve to strengther others in their virtue. I should think the effect

would be the opposite.

I think, too, that a minute description, such as this book gives, of the vices and follies of unsuspected and respectable married and single ladies, would serve to weaken and not strengthen the virtue of those who supposed all

to be virtuous as themselves. I would caution mothers and I would caution daughters against this book, professing philan-thropy and morality, as it does. Its professions are mere Yankee cant and hypocrisy, and have dollars and cents for their object. It is attractive, but its attraction is that of a wolf

in sheep's clothing.

Under the garb of morality, it will receive their attention, while it will insiduously, but surely, give virtue and morality the deepes stabs. It is like a sweetened and sugared emetic-it is pleasant to the palate, but it sickens the system. It is a gilded Pandora's box. It is a venomous viper, covered up under the robe of morality. Beware of its sting.
SOUTHERNER.

For the Sentinel In the report of the Senate proceedings on the 30th ultimo, a petition was presented by the Hon. Mr. Bright, from the railroad com-pany, Messrs. G. W. Yerby, of Washington, A. M. Denney and John L. Brown, of the city of New York, and E. Schutts, of said State, asking the privilege of building a road from Georgetown to the navy yard along Pennsylvania avenue and other streets. At the same time a petition was presented, signed by W.W. Seatoa, John C.Rives, and J.A. Buthman, and ourteen hundred other citizens along the line of said route, asking Congress to grant the pany. We are happy to see our citizens wak-ing up to the importance of this work. Our prominent men having moved in this matter, there is no doubt of the grant, and the work speedily put under contract.

A Quandary.—Some time ago Commander Bruce, of the navy, resigned his commission when temporarily insane. Appointments were made to fill the vacancies caused by his resignation in the various ranks of the service, and the commissions issued to the officers thus promoted.
The department subsequently ascertained the condition of Mr. Bruce, at the time of his resignacondition of Mr. Bruce, at the time of his resigna-tion, and that consequently he could perform no legal act. Numerous appointments have been awaiting consideration by the Senate until the difficulty presented by these facts should have been settled. It is now decided that the com-mander shall be restored to his position in the navy, and that the promotions in his resignation are void.

Seizure of New Caledonia, in the Pacific.

The Sydney Herald, of the 1st November, has the following paragraph:

"The French have taken possession of the beautiful group called New Caledonia. On the 23d September, the French war steamer Phoque arrived there from Tahiti. The vessel is understand the steamer of the steamer than the steame arrived there from Tahiti. The vessel is understood to be under orders from the commander-inchief of the South Pacific station. The John H. Millay, an American trading barque, which arrived at Port Jackson yesterday, has brought up two French officers, one of them an officer belonging to the administration, and the other attached to the above French war steamer, for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the new French settlements. The American vessel which has been chartered for the purpose, and is only ten days from New Caledonia, will return inmediately. Her majesty's ship Hersid was at the Isle of Pines on the 28th September, all well. New Caledonia is about nine hundred miles east of Australia. It was discovered by Cook in 1774. It is 260 miles long and 70 miles wide. Its chief productions are yams and tenas. The natives are mild; and very akillful in the cultivation of the soil."

Morse vs. O'Reilly.—The Supreme Court has decided in favor of perpetuating the injunction granted in Kentucky against O'Reilly, and makes each party defray its own costs; and, also, that Professor Morse is the first and original inventor of the magnetic telegraph.

foreign Intelligence.

Further Details by the Asia.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR .- It is difficult to THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.—It is difficult to arrive at anything like the truth, from the contradictory statements that follow each other from the east. Disregarding the positive announcement that on the morning of the 29th of December orders reached the fleets to weigh anchor instantly for the Black sea, and that ere sunset only one vessel of each fleet was left in the Bosphorus, we turn to other accounts which appear more reliable. On December 29th or 30th, the fleets did receive orders to enter the Euxine; but up to the 1st instant (the date of the last direct letters) they were still at anchor in Beicos bay, owing to contrary still at anchor in Beicos bay, owing to contrary winds and stress of weather. The telegraph further informs us, from Constantinople, 3d in-stant, that the combined squadrons entered the Black sea on that day, together with the first division of the Turco-Egyptian fleet, leaving six vessels at Beicos to guard the entrance the Bosphorus. The second division of the Ottoman fleet is anchored at Therapia. It was known at Constantinople on the 26th ult. that a Rnown at Constantinople on the 26th uit. that a Russian squadron, of three sail of the line and several frigates, had been cruising for several days near the entrance of the Black sea. On the 22d they were seen at the distance of three or four miles from the entrance to the Bosphorus. The Russian commander in chief has already recalled all Russian ships of war in the Black sea to rendezvous at Sebastopol. It was considered probable that Balishik, north of Narna, is the first place at which the allied leets will touch.

We have once more to report brilliant suc-cesses achieved by Omar Pasha on the Danube. For some days there had been flying rumors that the Turks had stormed and captured Karakal, and had put to flight with great loss the Russian division sent to its relief. As the communication from the seat of war to the commencement of the line of telegraph to Vienna is in the hands of the Russians, it was of enna is in the hands of the Russians, it was of course unlikely that any confirmation of the intelligence would reach us by that route. Direct advices have since come to hand, giving details of another victory as brilliant as that of Oltenitza. The news had again elated the spirits of the Turks, and the disaster of Sinope

forgotten.
Full information is yet awaiting; but, sifting as carefully as we can the accounts that are published, it would appear that on January oth a Turkish division of 15,000 strong, with fifteen pieces of artillery, attacked the entrenched position of Citale, not far from Kalafat, and took it by storm. The Russians lost 2,500 men. The Turks, learning that a reinfercement of 18,000 Russians were on the march from Karaul, threw themselves in their way, and, after a brief but sharp attack, forced them to retrace their steps, leaving 250 dead on the field.

The above affair took place on the 6th o January, but other and previous successes had been gained by the Turks, under command of Omer. On January 1st the minister of war officially intimated, to the different ambassadors at Constantinople, that important advantages had been gained by the Ottoman troops at Kalafat. For several days previous Omer had attacked in succession the different Russian corps, with various success. At length the Turks intentionally fell back on their centre, and thus lured on the Russians as far as Kalafat—a position now formidably entrenched, but which at a distance seemed to be abandoned. The Turks kish batteries suddenly unmasked, causing great carnage among the Russians, while at the same time the Ottoman reserve, which had crossed the Danube by night and were masked behind a wood, took them in flank and compelled them to retreat with great loss. The in-habitants of Little Wallachia, who are day by day manifesting themselves more openly in favor of the Turks, contributed not a little to

The Russian version of the state of affairs rives a later date than the above, and says, via lienna: "On the 7th or 8th instant, a battle was fought near Letati when the Turks fol back upon Kalafat, with a loss of six guns." It is suspicious that the date of a battle in which the enemy lost six guns should not be known to the victors more definitely than the 7th or

8th instant In view of the recent victories, it is rather inappropriate to speculate what the Turks would do in case of defeat. The Russian or-The Russian organs, however, assert that if Gen. Luders forces the passage of the Danube at Matschin the Turks will fall back on Trojan's wall, ex-tending from Czernavooda to Kostendji that line being very strongly fortified. They admit that in the mean time the Turkish commanders in Europe and Asia are ordered to prosecute

the war with vigor.

Prince Menschikoff is making preparations at Odessa for the reception of the emperor's son, the Archduke Constantine.

Lord Dudley Stuart was to leave Constanti-nople on the 15th ultimo, so as to be in England for the meeting of Parliament, when he will undoubtedly bring the whole eastern question pefore the British people.

The latest accounts confirm the report of an

insurrection among the peasants of Lesser Wallachia. The insurrection was extending, and may cause the Russians serious trouble. A report of the death of Prince Woronzon was current at Jassy, but did not obtain much credit. Official accounts had been received there of the death of Admiral Osman Pashs

from his wounds at Sinope. Mustapha Pasha, commanding the sultan's mperial guard, had resigned.
Two Polish officers (names not stated) have

been appointed generals of brigade in Asia.

The London News complains that the Eng ish engineers who were on board the Turkish steamers, although they were the uniform of officers, are treated by the Russians as common sailors, and are confined in prison on an allowance of six cents per day. Mr. Bell, the engineer of the Parvas Behari, an Egyptian steamer that was taken by the Russians, was promised his liberty if he would take her to ebastopol. He did so; but the steamer, being badly damaged, sunk in the harbor, on which he was thrown into prison, where he

still remains. A violent storm had done much damage along the coast near Smyna. The custo house at Smyrna was nearly destroyed.

THE WAR IN ASIA. - Direct accounts from Constantinople mention that the steamer from Trebizond brought intelligence on the 25th of December, confirming the statements that the Turks had been driven back from the Russian territory upon Kars, with much loss. The Russians did not, however, venture to pursue them

within Turkish territory.

These reverses are relieved by some gleams of success. The inhabitants of the Sandjak of Peaskoff, Tchai, and those of Tehaldiji, on whom the Russians thought they could depend, have declared in favor of the Turks.

A convoy, carrying fifteen thousand men to reinforce the army in Asia, was to set out for Batrun on the 3d instant. As the allied fleets are now supposed to hold the Black sea, it ought to reach its destination in safety.

A letter from Trebizond, of the 20th of De-A letter from Trebizond, of the 20th of December, announces that three Turkish steamfrigates, despatched from Constantinople with arms and ammunition for the Circassians, had completely succeeded in their object. The frigates had returned in safety to Constantinople. Schamyl had obtained the most brilliant success. He had reached Nukhily, called likewise Nouka. He had destroyed the bazar of the town, and dispersed the Russians who endeavored to defend it.

However, though it thought it necessary to establish its right, it showed all the more its moderation in the step. The nature of the relations of Russia with the Porte had become too